

College Songs.

For college men the songs peculiar to their alma mater will always have a special charm and significance. They are sung joyously during the four years of college life, and are recalled with tenderness during all the years of after life. When so much of the college spirit lies in the songs and is so constantly fostered by them, it is strange that the songs themselves should so rarely possess real beauty of composition or dignity of sentiment. To be sure, Princeton has her "Old Nassau," and the great university of Cambridge has "Fair Harvard," and some other colleges have songs not unworthy to be passed on from class to class. Nevertheless, most of the undergraduate lung power is used up in the "Fill 'em up again John" or the "Down with Somebody" class of music. It was a perception of this fact that led a Yale alumnus to offer a prize of \$50 a few years ago for a really worthy Yale song. This offer having failed to produce the desired result, the prize was increased to \$300. It has now been awarded for a dignified, serious and, to coin a word, matriotic song, the theme of which is recognition of the alma and achievements of the university. The incident ought to be suggestive to other men of means who wish to do something for their university, declares the Youth's Companion, and still more suggestive to college students everywhere who have the gift of song-writing. A college boy would deserve well of his classmates and of all who come after him if he should succeed in producing a song which should become identified with the college life. It is a much more enduring distinction than writing the flamboyant flapdoodle which is supposed to cheer the deathless heroes of the annual great game.

Charm of Manner.

Why is beauty alone not enough? This is a woman's query of herself, and it is but natural it should be answered by woman. This, says the New York Weekly, is what a woman writer has to suggest on the subject: The greatest sorceresses in the world's history, she says, the women whose influence over men has been the most universal, have not been remarkable for their beauty. When they possessed beauty it was but one of their charms. Throughout all the past the women who have "made history" were women of great charm of manner and great tact, women who understood how to interest men. Physical charm does not always depend upon beauty of feature. Many of the most fascinating women in the world's history—women who have inspired great loves and helped mold the destiny of nations—were devoid of actual beauty. But they possessed the charm of manner and of expression, and the subtle, magnetic quality which leaves the impression of beauty upon the beholder. When beauty of face and form is supplemented by these attributes the world gives way before it. When it is devoid of them it is often as ineffectual as a snow image to arouse more than passing notice.

We cannot tell what science, putting unobtrusively about its laboratories, will spring on us during the coming year. Already in the last year it has made us brother not only to the ox but to the prune and the pie-plant, having demonstrated to its own satisfaction that all life, whether animal or vegetable, is akin. Some have even gone further and made us cousin to the steel rail and the phonograph, claiming that inanimate life isn't inanimate. All of which tends to confirm in man the opinion that the universe revolves around him—not. If he is about the same kind of product in the immense whole as a Jimson weed or a wood-tick he may not feel so puffed up over himself. Still, some men are too conceited to believe it.

For years it has been the custom of the New York Sun to print on its editorial page correspondence concerning the cause and cure of baldness. This is from one of the latest offerings: "For years I felt for remedies to stop my hair from coming out and so on, till I took four bottles of your medicine for catarrh, now I have a banjo," was my case precisely. Here's the dope: Submerge the head in cold water daily, rub quite dry, then pour a small amount of olive oil on top of brainery, rub in, and there you are. Try it and get happy."

JEALOUSY BRINGS DEATH.

Two Husbands Kill Their Wives and Then Themselves.

Denver.—Jealousy, that most insidious disease of heart and brain, have just brought about two tragedies in Colorado, one in Denver and one in Colorado City. Four deaths resulted, the crimes being almost identical. In each case the husband, yielding to jealous rage that knew no reason, went with gun in hand and shot down his weak, defenseless wife. In each case also the cowardly act was followed by suicidal employment of the same weapons, with successful effect. The Colorado City tragedy was that of Earl Ryan, a laborer, who shot his wife and then himself at the home of his wife's mother. The shooting occurred Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, but the bodies were not found till Thursday morning. Appearances indicated that Ryan had drugged his wife, taken her to an outhouse back of her mother's residence and there ended her life and his own with a revolver. Jacob Koretzky, of 1565 Decatur street, Denver, Thursday took the life of his wife and himself, leaving two helpless children to look out upon the world for future support. Jealousy was the ruling passion in this case, as in the other. Koretzky thought his wife unfaithful and was afraid she was going to New York with the children. A week ago he is said to have threatened her life. Thursday he shot her down in cold blood, in the presence of a third party.

Forestry Discussion.

Leadville.—That the financial stringency has seriously affected the lumber industry of the country as it concerns the national forests was brought out in the discussion of the forest supervisors here Thursday. Statements from several of the supervisors go to show that the receipts for the sale of timber by the government have decreased about fifty per cent.

James A. Blair of the White River forest stated that one of the most difficult problems in the preservation of game is to secure protection from careless hunters. He said that during the last game season several hundred deer were wounded by sportsmen and left to go into the forest to die.

Another feature is the damage done to stock by hunters whose aim is so wild that the stock suffers, instead of the game at which they shoot. Sometimes hunters mistake cattle for deer and he estimates the loss of stock from this source to be from four to five head of cattle on every ranch. Mr. Blair thinks the best yearly loss in this manner is of as great value as all the game killed. He thinks a mistake was made in changing the law to allow dogs to be killed, since hunters are much more careless now and allow many dogs and fawns to die in the woods.

Assistant Forester C. S. Chapman of Washington brought a message from Clifford Pinchot, head of the forestry bureau, in which Mr. Pinchot states that he is heartily in favor of establishing game preserves on the national forest. He desires, however, that local communities take the initiative in this matter. In such event the federal government is at all times ready and willing to assist in every way possible to have the game preserves established. Many of the national forests are now being made into game preserves with good results.

The meeting also expressed itself in favor of having forest rangers deputized as state game wardens but that such action should not be taken until requests had been made from the state authorities.

Reward for Missing Husband.

St. Louis.—A reward of \$500 is offered by Mrs. Frank Geiger, recently from Greeley, Colorado, for information of the whereabouts of her husband, who has been missing since January 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. Geiger came to St. Louis about January 1st from Greeley, where they had sold a valuable beet farm. Geiger had \$55 in currency and notes worth \$5,490 in his pocket when he left home. There is \$7,000 to the credit of the couple in the First National bank in Greeley. Mrs. Geiger says, which neither can draw without the signature of both.

She says her husband is a grand nephew of the late Henry O. Havemeyer of New York, the sugar king, whose fortune is said to be \$85,000,000.

Providing Work at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg.—With immediate work for only about 3,000 men in sight, city hall was stormed by the "unemployed" and 6,000 application blanks were issued by the civil commission and a rush order for 5,000 more blanks was sent to the printers. The relief measures provided by the ordinance appropriating \$220,000 for public improvements in order to employ the idle men now appear inadequate, but much good will result, notwithstanding. It is planned to give men with families preference over bachelors, and also equalize hours so that the work will last as long as possible.

Ransomed and Released.

Tangier.—Caid Sir Harry MacLean, commander of the sultan's bodyguard, and, next to the sultan the most influential man in Morocco, has arrived here under an escort from the bandit Raisuli, who has had him under bondage for the past seven months.

He was brought in accordance with the agreement which the British government made with Raisuli for his release, in return for which Great Britain will pay \$100,000 to Raisuli and guarantee him protection and immunity from arrest.

Old San Miguel Church.

The ancient San Miguel church at Santa Fe is the oldest house of worship in the United States, according to the claim of the Christian Brothers, the Catholic order which has charge of the edifice. "Brother David," who looks after the spiritual welfare of the parish, says the records of the Christian Brothers show that the foundation of San Miguel church was laid in 1541. The next oldest church building in this country is the mission of San Xavier, situated near Tucson, Arizona, in a Papago Indian settlement. There is a dispute whether the San Xavier mission was started in 1547, as is claimed by some, or at a later time. Coronado, who is said to have laid the corner stone of the mission building, was in Spain in 1547 and it is believed by those who have investigated the facts bearing on the subject that San Miguel's church is ten or fifteen years older than the San Xavier mission building.

The construction of San Miguel's edifice was slow work. The more expert artisans had to be brought all the way from Spain. Indians were forced to perform much of the hard manual labor, such as making the adobe bricks or blocks which were used in the walls and carrying them to the places where they were laid. The walls of the building are from three to five feet thick. That the sun-dried clay blocks were strong and serviceable is attested by the fact that they have withstood the ravages of the elements for nearly four hundred years and still are apparently in as good condition as when they were first placed in position.

The church has undergone many improvements since first it was built. It now has little resemblance to the original structure. The adobe outside walls have been smoothed over with plaster, and wherever evidence of decay was shown repairs were made. The ancient belfry has been remodeled to such an extent that its appearance is entirely changed from that of the original structure. The old bell, which is said to have been placed in the church at the time of its completion, now occupies a position just inside the entrance door of the church. The bell of itself is a relic that attracts the attention of all who visit the historic place. It was cast August 9, 1356, as is shown by the date which is molded upon it. The tone of the bell is mellow and musical and can be heard at a great distance.

The distinguished honor of ringing this ancient bell is accorded to but few persons by "Brother David." President Roosevelt is one of those who was invited to sound the tones of the bell. This was in 1903, when the President visited Santa Fe. The chief executive pulled the rope with a vigor that caused the bell to give forth a tone that was heard far beyond the limits of the parish. This bell is said to have done service in Spain for nearly two hundred years before it was brought to the ancient pueblo of Santa Fe and installed in this church. In the times when the church edifice was used as a fort to ward off attacks of the Indians, the bell was used to sound the alarm to the settlers of the Santa Fe district when the Indians swooped down upon the pueblo.

When the church was built and for a century or two afterwards the openings in its walls were fitted with windows of glass, were covered with woven Indian blankets when storms came. Ordinarily the openings were left free of obstructions and the pure air of the mesa swept through the building. The bare ground served for a floor until 1710, when a puncheon floor was put down. Since that date the interior of the church has been ornamented with a gallery. The walls of the edifice are adorned with a number of paintings, some of which are the work of old masters and are very valuable.

Land Cases to Be Dropped.

A Washington dispatch of the 4th inst. says: Governor Curry and other visiting New Mexicans called upon Secretary Garfield today in reference to various prosecution in New Mexico growing out of sales and transfers of territorial lands to corporations. It is represented that these prosecutions are retarding the growth of the territory in that titles are unsettled, and it is difficult to interest capital in development of agriculture, mining and other resources.

As a result of the conference a bill was framed and introduced in the house this afternoon to legalize the various land transfers made by the territorial land board. When this bill comes before the Interior Department it is expected that Secretary Garfield will approve it and its early passage through the House and Senate probably will follow. With land transactions legalized, numerous prosecutions which have been instituted will be dropped and the general disturbance which has prevailed in New Mexico is expected to end.

A Santa Fe dispatch of February 1st says two carloads of immigration outfits arrived today and left over the Santa Fe Central railway for Moriarity and Willard, respectively. The influx of settlers into the Estancia valley, in fact of all eastern New Mexico remains unprecedented and the land offices are unable to handle all the home-stead applications.

Judge McPhee, president of the Santa Fe Archaeological society, has received word from the Institute of American Archaeology that the institute is not in position at present to accept the tender of the governor's old palace at Santa Fe, made by the legislature, for the establishment of a school of American archaeology, but that arrangements may be made to utilize the gift.

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

Republican Committee Meeting.

Chairman H. O. Bursum has issued the following call: "A meeting of the members of the Republican Territorial Central Committee of the territory of New Mexico is hereby called to be held at the Commercial Club at Albuquerque at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1908, for the purpose of designating the time and place for the holding of a territorial convention, which convention will be held for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the Territory of New Mexico at the next national Republican convention, which has been called to meet at Chicago during the month of June next for the purpose of naming a candidate for President and for Vice President of the United States; and said meeting of the territorial central committee is called for the purpose, also, of transacting such other business as may properly be brought up at said meeting. The apportionment and method of selecting delegates from each of the various counties will be arranged and provided at said meeting. A full attendance and every member of the committee is requested to be present. Proxies will be recognized when held by persons residing in the same county wherein the members giving such proxy resides."

Raton Women's Tax Club.

The Raton correspondent of the Denver News says: Financial stringency has caused a halt in the raising of funds for the Methodist church now being built here. Church fairs, hard times suppers and the regulation oyster suppers have failed to bring the money necessary for the edifice. So the women of the congregation have formed the Tax Club. The folks taxed are their husbands. The husbands have closed down on church donations, but the wives are still raising funds.

For all work done for husbands, such as sewing on buttons, there is a tax. One button on the trousers costs 5 cents. A button on the coat costs 7 1/2 or two for 15 cents. Tears in clothes cost 5 cents an inch, holes in the socks darned are 10 cents a pair, 5 cents for holes in the toes and 5 cents for those in the heels. Home-made haircuts are going at 15 cents. There is a complete schedule of prices for work on the entire male wardrobe.

Tight wads are wearing nails for buttons and patronizing bachelor buttons. Close husbands have a hard time at home and have to spend their evenings down town. Most of them have capitulated, preferring to pay for buttons than spend money for pool.

San Pedro Mines.

At the annual meeting of the Santa Fe Gold and Copper Company, held at Boston, January 28th, the treasurer's report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1907, shows cash on hand, January 1, 1908, of \$129,971, and receipts for the year were \$344,941, and expenditures, \$311,162. Cash in banks, \$170,759. From the sale of products of the mines at San Pedro, New Mexico, the company received \$230,920 and from sales of 19,690 shares of treasury stock \$106,613. The operating expenses were \$22,835 and charges for construction and delivery \$95,019.

During the last year the company's products were above one million pounds of copper, the average yield per ton of ore being 57.4 pounds of the metal. There were 17,625 ounces of silver and 786 ounces of gold. The company now has 30,000 tons of ore blocked out and 70,000 tons in sight.

Los Tanos is the name of a new town which is being laid out ten miles northeast of Santa Rosa on the El Paso and Southwestern Railway. There are rival townships, one owned by Dr. Edwin Baker of Santa Rosa and the other by John Love of Los Tanos. A new postoffice has been established. The country around is a good farming region.

During the performance of an amateur play at the Elks' theatre at Albuquerque by a cast from the University of New Mexico, thieves entered the dressing rooms and carried off about \$75 of the box office receipts from the trousers of the boys. The previous night one of the students was held up back of the opera house by a masked man with a six shooter, who relieved his victim of a pocketful of small change.

The Ernestine Mining Co., through its president, E. Craig, has made a proposition to the government to buy 50,000 cords of wood on the Gila national forest. A road eight miles long will be built into the heart of one of the best timbered portions of the Gila and the wood is to be brought out with electric motors. The same company also contemplates grading an automobile road from Mogollon to Silver City, a distance of ninety-six miles.

Falling to secure any applicants for enlistment in the navy, Lieutenant Wilbert Smith today closed the naval recruiting office here and he and the other members of the party left this afternoon for El Paso. It had been intended to remain here all week, but as the prospects were not good for enlisting any bluejackets, Lieutenant Smith decided to leave the field entirely to the army recruiting officers and return to the Pasa City, where over-sailors were enlisted in one week recently.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

New Mexico Crop Statistics.

According to the crop reports for the month of December issued by the Department of Agriculture, New Mexico is not as low down on the list as a producer of agricultural products as is generally believed by many people and even by citizens of the territory. Indeed every year the value of agricultural products and the acreage under cultivation are increasing at a very satisfactory rate. The value of the crops raised for the year 1907 are estimated at \$6,126,000, divided as follows:

Corn—42,000 acres planted, yielding 24 bushels to the acre; producing 1,218,000 bushels; price received per bushel, 72 cents; total value to the farmer, \$877,000.

Wheat—46,000 acres planted, yielding 24 bushels to the acre; producing 1,104,000 bushels; price received per bushel, 93 cents; total value to the farmer, \$1,027,000.

Oats—12,000 acres planted, yielding 24 bushels to the acre; producing 462,000 bushels; price received per bushel, 55 cents; total value to the farmer, \$254,000.

Barley—1,000 acres planted, yielding 26 bushels to the acre, producing 26,000 bushels; price received per bushel, 70 cents; total value to the farmer, \$18,000.

Potatoes (white)—1,000 acres planted, yielding 100 bushels to the acre; producing 100,000 bushels; price received per bushel, 96 cents; total value to the farmer, \$96,000.

Hay—16,000 acres mowed, yielding 2.05 tons to the acre; producing 328,000 tons; price received per ton \$11.75; total value to the farmer, \$3,854,000.

Total value of the six different crops, \$6,126,000.

This is exclusive of fruit and vegetables. It is very apparent therefore that the agricultural and horticultural products of the territory are of the highest import and that their value exceeds those of the sheep raising and cattle growing industries which are next in importance.

Sheep Raisers Enter Protest.

The people of Rio Arriba, San Juan, McKinley and Sandoval counties have become very much agitated of late on account of the promulgation of two executive orders, one enlarging the boundaries of the Navajo Indian reservation and the other of the Jicarilla-Apache Indian reservation in northwestern New Mexico. By these proclamations large areas of land heretofore public land of the United States have been added to these reservations. The people of the counties named, since the issuing of the executive orders, have signed petitions addressed to the President, individual members of Congress, and the secretary of the Interior detailing the hardships and seriousness of the situation and praying for the recall of the executive orders, that the additional lands set apart for the Indians be returned to the public domain and that no more additions to the national forests or to the Indian reservations in their sections be made. It is claimed that should these orders remain in force the sheep industry will be ruined.

Reward for Murder Suspect.

Sheriff Marion Littrell of Colfax county has offered a reward of \$100 for the capture and delivery to him of Radovan Vodenovich, a coal miner who is wanted on a charge of murdering J. W. Holland, the night marshal at Van Houten, a coal mining camp in Colfax county. The crime was committed on the night of January 30th.

Vodenovich disappeared after the killing and no trace of him has been found since, although it is believed that he is in hiding somewhere in the vicinity of Van Houten. The fugitive is described as weighing about 175 pounds, and being six feet and one inch tall. He has gray eyes, fair hair and wears a small, light moustache. When last seen he was wearing a gray coat and vest, light trousers, soft shirt, large soft black hat and black shoes. Vodenovich is said to be a native of Montenegro and speaks both the English and Italian languages.

Gila River Shooting.

A Silver City dispatch of the 7th inst. says: Joseph Cox, a cowboy, was shot and killed during a dispute over \$3 at the Lyons-Campbell Cattle Company's ranch on the Gila river, thirty-five miles from here, and Constable Antonio Joseph was drowned while attempting to swim the Gila on his way to arrest Thomas Johnson, foreman at the ranch, who is charged with killing Cox.

According to reports received here, Cox, who had been discharged from the company's service, refused to pay Johnson \$3 which the foreman claimed that during the dispute Cox drew a revolver, whereupon Johnson fired with a Winchester in self defense. Johnson has been held in \$1,000 bond for the grand jury.

A Durango, Colorado, dispatch of the 4th inst. says: The postoffice at La Plata, New Mexico, was robbed last night and \$300 stolen. Postmaster Fisherdeck was asleep in the office at the time, but was awakened by the robbers. He followed their tracks through the snow until they took refuge in a ranch house several miles away. As he was unarmed, he was afraid to enter the house, but went to the nearest telephone and notified the sheriff, who with a posse, left in pursuit of the robbers.